

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:16:32 ON 31 JAN 2011

L1 32812 S ANTIDEPRESSANT OR (SEROTONIN REUPTAKE) OR (NOREPIPENEPHRINE R
L2 33261 S ANTIDEPRESSANT OR (SEROTONIN REUPTAKE) OR (NOREPINEPHRINE REU
L3 9571 S (ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC) OR (DOPAMINE SYSTEM STABILIZER) OR Q
L4 808 S L2 AND L3
L5 103518 S DEPRESSION
L6 439 S L4 AND L5
L7 7523 S UNIPOLAR OR (MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER) OR MDD
L8 114 S L6 AND L7
L9 10 S L8 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
L10 820011 S INITIAL OR IMMEDIATE OR (FIRST LINE) OR NAIEVE
L11 820000 S INITIAL OR IMMEDIATE OR (FIRST LINE) OR NIEVE
L12 40 S L6 AND L10
L13 2 S L12 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
L14 0 S L13 NOT L9

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:16:19 ON 31 JAN 2011

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:16:32 ON 31 JAN 2011
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 31 Jan 2011 VOL 154 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 Jan 2011 (20110130/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2010
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2010

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the fourth quarter of 2010.

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<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s antidepressant or (serotonin reuptake) or (norepinephrine reuptake) or SSRI or SNRI or (monoamine oxidase inhibitor)

26845 ANTIDEPRESSANT

82577 SEROTONIN

13537 REUPTAKE

5929 SEROTONIN REUPTAKE

(SEROTONIN (W) REUPTAKE)

0 NOREPIPENEPHRINE

13537 REUPTAKE

0 NOREPIPENEPHRINE REUPTAKE

(NOREPIPENEPHRINE (W) REUPTAKE)

2467 SSRI

309 SNRI

29645 MONOAMINE

146792 OXIDASE

679051 INHIBITOR

3138 MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITOR

(MONOAMINE (W) OXIDASE (W) INHIBITOR)

L1 32812 ANTIDEPRESSANT OR (SEROTONIN REUPTAKE) OR (NOREPIPENEPHRINE REUPTAKE) OR SSRI OR SNRI OR (MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITOR)

=> s antidepressant or (serotonin reuptake) or (norepinephrine reuptake) or SSRI or SNRI or (monoamine oxidase inhibitor)

26845 ANTIDEPRESSANT
82577 SEROTONIN
13537 REUPTAKE
5929 SEROTONIN REUPTAKE
(SEROTONIN(W) REUPTAKE)
53582 NOREPINEPHRINE
13537 REUPTAKE
1093 NOREPINEPHRINE REUPTAKE
(NOREPINEPHRINE(W) REUPTAKE)
2467 SSRI
309 SNRI
29645 MONOAMINE
146792 OXIDASE
679051 INHIBITOR
3138 MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITOR
(MONOAMINE(W) OXIDASE(W) INHIBITOR)
L2 33261 ANTIDEPRESSANT OR (SEROTONIN REUPTAKE) OR (NOREPINEPHRINE REUPTAKE) OR SSRI OR SNRI OR (MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITOR)

=> s (atypical antipsychotic) or (dopamine system stabilizer) or quetiapine or risperidone or ziprasidone or olanzapine or iloperidone or melperone or amperozide or aripiprazole)

UNMATCHED RIGHT PARENTHESIS 'IPIPRAZOLE')

The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the number of left parentheses.

=> s (atypical antipsychotic) or (dopamine system stabilizer) or quetiapine or risperidone or ziprasidone or olanzapine or iloperidone or melperone or amperozide or aripiprazole

25117 ATYPICAL
13964 ANTIPSYCHOTIC
2752 ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC
(ATYPICAL(W) ANTIPSYCHOTIC)
104648 DOPAMINE
3096351 SYSTEM
103655 STABILIZER
7 DOPAMINE SYSTEM STABILIZER
(DOPAMINE(W) SYSTEM(W) STABILIZER)
2094 QUETIAPINE
4318 RISPERIDONE
1347 ZIPRASIDONE
3889 OLANZAPINE
159 ILOPERIDONE
230 MELPERONE
171 AMPEROZIDE
1412 ARIPIPRAZOLE
L3 9571 (ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC) OR (DOPAMINE SYSTEM STABILIZER) OR QUETIAPINE OR RISPERIDONE OR ZIPRASIDONE OR OLANZAPINE OR ILOPERIDONE OR MELPERONE OR AMPEROZIDE OR ARIPIPRAZOLE

=> s 12 and 13

L4 808 L2 AND L3

=> s depression

L5 103518 DEPRESSION

=> s 14 and 15

L6 439 L4 AND L5

=> s unipolar or (major depressive disorder) or MDD
4899 UNIPOLAR

824883 MAJOR
 12356 DEPRESSIVE
 312280 DISORDER
 2338 MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER
 (MAJOR (W) DEPRESSIVE (W) DISORDER)
 1341 MDD
 L7 7523 UNIPOLAR OR (MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER) OR MDD

=> s 16 and 17
 L8 114 L6 AND L7

=> s 18 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)
 22999928 PY<2003
 4538727 AY<2003
 4009308 PRY<2003
 L9 10 L8 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> d 19 1-10 ti abs bib

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
 TI Carbostyryl derivatives and serotonin reuptake
 inhibitors for treatment of mood disorders
 AB The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention comprises (1) a
 carbostyryl derivative and (2) a serotonin reuptake
 inhibitor in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The carbostyryl
 derivative may be aripiprazole or a metabolite thereof, which is a
 dopamine-serotonin system stabilizer. The serotonin
 reuptake inhibitor may be fluoxetine, duloxetine, venlafaxine,
 milnacipran, citalopram, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline or
 escitalopram. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention is
 useful for treating patients with mood disorders, particularly
 depression or major depressive
 disorder. For example, a tablet formulation contained
 aripiprazole anhydride crystals B 5 mg, venlafaxine 75 mg, starch
 131 mg, magnesium stearate 4 mg, and lactose 60 mg.

AN 2004:589419 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20110131>>

DN 141:128865

TI Carbostyryl derivatives and serotonin reuptake
 inhibitors for treatment of mood disorders

IN Kikuchi, Tetsuro; Iwamoto, Taro; Hirose, Tsuyoshi

PA Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004060374	A1	20040722	WO 2003-JP16724	20031225 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	TW 315669	B	20091011	TW 2003-136756	20031224 <--
	CA 2511619	A1	20040722	CA 2003-2511619	20031225 <--

CA 2716966	A1	20040722	CA 2003-2716966	20031225 <--
AU 2003295235	A1	20040729	AU 2003-295235	20031225 <--
AU 2003295235	B2	20080619		
EP 1575590	A1	20050921	EP 2003-786308	20031225 <--
EP 1575590	B1	20071024		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003017771	A	20051122	BR 2003-17771	20031225 <--
CN 1726039	A	20060125	CN 2003-80106103	20031225 <--
EP 1723957	A2	20061122	EP 2006-17539	20031225 <--
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, LT, LV				
CN 1989968	A	20070704	CN 2007-10001620	20031225 <--
NZ 540054	A	20070928	NZ 2003-540054	20031225 <--
AT 376419	T	20071115	AT 2003-786308	20031225 <--
PT 1575590	E	20071206	PT 2003-786308	20031225 <--
ES 2295677	T3	20080416	ES 2003-786308	20031225 <--
NZ 556779	A	20081224	NZ 2003-556779	20031225 <--
RU 2356554	C2	20090527	RU 2005-123808	20031225 <--
SG 154337	A1	20090828	SG 2007-4097	20031225 <--
CN 101879166	A	20101110	CN 2009-10209720	20031225 <--
JP 2004217650	A	20040805	JP 2003-433429	20031226 <--
JP 4284524	B2	20090624		
NO 2005002359	A	20050718	NO 2005-2359	20050512 <--
ZA 2005003873	A	20060830	ZA 2005-3873	20050513 <--
MX 2005006857	A	20050818	MX 2005-6857	20050622 <--
IN 2005KN01229	A	20060630	IN 2005-KN1229	20050624 <--
IN 222024	A1	20080718		
KR 842694	B1	20080701	KR 2005-7012073	20050624 <--
US 20060154938	A1	20060713	US 2005-540577	20051216 <--
HK 1082411	A1	20101224	HK 2006-102790	20060303 <--
KR 2007093001	A	20070914	KR 2007-7017722	20070731 <--
KR 858852	B1	20080917		
IN 2007KN03698	A	20080125	IN 2007-KN3698	20071001 <--
RU 2389490	C2	20100520	RU 2008-131331	20080729 <--
PRAI JP 2002-379003	A	20021227	<--	
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CA 2003-2511619	A3	20031225		
CN 2003-80106103	A3	20031225		
EP 2003-786308	A3	20031225		
NZ 2003-540054	A3	20031225		
RU 2005-123808	A3	20031225		
WO 2003-JP16724	W	20031225		
IN 2005-KN1229	A3	20050624		
KR 2005-7012073	A3	20050624		

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OSC.G 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

TI Combination therapy for depression, prevention of suicide, and various medical and psychiatric conditions

AB The present invention relates to a new method of treatment for persons meeting diagnoses for major depressive disorder, or other unipolar (non-bipolar, nonpsychotic and non-treatment resistant) depression. The method comprises administering a combination of two categories of drugs, antipsychotics or dopamine system stabilizers, in combination with a newer antidepressant such as a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, as initial treatment or as soon as possible.

The method targets the prevention of suicide, and provides other benefits including preventing disease progression development of tolerance toward the antidepressants. Another aspect of the invention relates to using the method for alleviating cognitive distortion and related functional impairment or health risks, and/or using the method for smoking cessation or nicotine withdrawal.

AN 2004:100942 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20110131>>

DN 140:139528

TI Combination therapy for depression, prevention of suicide, and various medical and psychiatric conditions

IN Migaly, Peter

PA USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Pat

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT

— — — — —

PI WO 20040109

WO 2004010932	A3	20040722		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2529857	A1	20040205	CA 2003-2529857	20030725 <--
AU 2003268026	A1	20040216	AU 2003-268026	20030725 <--
US 20040204401	A1	20041014	US 2003-627358	20030725 <--
EP 1551393	A2	20050713	EP 2003-748977	20030725 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
MX 2005000294	A	20050819	MX 2005-294	20050104 <--
PRAI US 2002-319436P	P	20020730	<--	
US 2003-627358	A	20030725		
WO 2003-US23236	W	20030725		

OSC C 5 THERE ARE 5 CARIUS RECORDS THAT SITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)

5 THERE ARE 5 CAPELUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITE
RE. CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

1.9 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAP11JS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAL05 COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS ON SIN
TI An open study of olanzapine and fluoxetine for psychotic
major depressive disorder: Interim analyses

AB Although atypical antipsychotic agents are commonly used in the treatment of psychotic depression, there are no published prospective studies on their use in this condition. The aim of this study was to assess, by interim analyses, the efficacy of the atypical antipsychotic agent olanzapine in combination with the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor antidepressant agent fluoxetine. We enrolled 27 patients (17 women [63.0%] and 10 men [37.0%]; mean \pm SD age: 41.2 \pm 14.7 yr) with DSM-IV-defined major depressive disorder with psychotic features into an open trial of olanzapine, 5 to 20 mg/day, plus fluoxetine, 20 to 80 mg/day. Patients were assessed at each visit with the 17-item Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression and both the psychotic and mood modules of

the Structured Clin. Interview for DSM-IV Axis 1 Disorders, Patient Edition. We are reporting the results of the first 6 wk of treatment. Twenty-two (81.5%) of the 27 enrolled patients completed the 6-wk open trial, and 5 (18.5%) dropped out, with only 2 (7.4%) dropping out due to side effects. Of the 27 patients, 74.1% (N = 20) met criteria for melancholic features, 14.8% (N = 4) had delusions alone, 18.5% (N = 5) had hallucinations alone, and 66.7% (N = 18) reported both delusions and hallucinations. In addition, the overall rates of response for the intent-to-treat group were as follows: depression response rate, 66.7% (N = 18); psychosis response rate, 59.3% (N = 16); psychotic depression response rate, 55.6% (N = 15); and psychotic depression remission rate, 40.7% (N = 11). The combination of olanzapine and fluoxetine appears to be a promising, safe, and effective treatment for psychotic depression. Double-blind studies are needed to confirm this impression.

AN 2003:90779 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110131>>
DN 138:180582
TI An open study of olanzapine and fluoxetine for psychotic major depressive disorder: Interim analyses
AU Matthews, John D.; Bottonari, Kathryn A.; Polania, Laura M.; Mischoulon, David; Dording, Christina M.; Irvin, Robert; Fava, Maurizio
CS Depression Clinical and Research Program, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, 02114, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Psychiatry (2002), 63(12), 1164-1170
CODEN: JCLPDE; ISSN: 0160-6689
PB Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
OSC.G 16 THERE ARE 16 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (16 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI Efficacy of quetiapine and risperidone against depressive symptoms in outpatients with psychosis
AB The treatment of psychotic symptoms in patients with mood disorders is a complex challenge. Antipsychotic medications in these individuals may be associated with extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS), worsening of depression, and functional impairment. Atypical antipsychotics such as quetiapine and risperidone are associated with a decreased incidence of adverse events such as EPS. The objective of this study was to compare the efficacy and tolerability of quetiapine and risperidone for the treatment of depressive symptoms in outpatients with psychosis. In this 4-mo, multicenter, open-label trial, patients were randomly assigned in a 3:1 ratio of quetiapine to risperidone, and both drugs were flexibly dosed. Eligible patients had psychoses and demonstrated 1 of several DSM-IV diagnoses, including schizoaffective disorder, bipolar I disorder, major depressive disorder, delusional disorder, Alzheimer's dementia, schizophriform disorder, vascular dementia, and substance abuse dementia. Patients were classified as mood disordered if they had bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, or schizoaffective disorder. Efficacy was assessed using the Pos. and Neg. Syndrome Scale and the Clin. Global Impressions scale. The Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D) was used to assess the level of depressive symptoms. The primary tolerability assessment was presence or absence of substantial EPS, defined as EPS severe enough to require an alteration in treatment. A total of 554 patients were randomly assigned to quetiapine and 175 to risperidone. Mean doses at 16 wk were 318 mg for quetiapine and 4.4 mg for risperidone. Although both agents produced improvements in mean

HAM-D scores, quetiapine produced a greater improvement than risperidone in all patients ($p = .0015$). Within the mood-diagnosed population, incidences of both substantial EPS ($p = .001$) and at least moderate EPS ($p = .0373$) occurred significantly less frequently among patients taking quetiapine. For patients with non-mood diagnoses, incidences of substantial EPS were fewer for patients taking quetiapine than for those taking risperidone ($p = .062$); however, this was not statistically significant. These results suggest that quetiapine may be a useful agent in the management of depressive symptoms in patients with psychosis.

AN 2003:90778 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20110131>>
DN 138:180581
TI Efficacy of quetiapine and risperidone against depressive symptoms in outpatients with psychosis
AU Sajatovic, Martha; Mullen, Jamie A.; Sweitzer, Dennis E.
CS Department of Psychiatry, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, OH, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Psychiatry (2002), 63(12), 1156-1163
CODEN: JCLPDE; ISSN: 0160-6689
PB Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
OSC.G 34 THERE ARE 34 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (34 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologicum (C.I.N.P.): XXIIId
congress: Montreal, Canada, 23-27 June 2002
AB A review. The goal of the 23rd Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologicum (C.I.N.P.) Congress was to unite the preclin. knowledge and clin. experience of the basic scientists and psychiatrists, researchers and clinicians into understanding of the neurobiol. basis of mental disorders, to critically evaluate the data from in vitro to in vivo animal models, to extrapolate these data, if possible and with caution, into better comprehending of the biol. basis of pathophysiol., to improve the treatment of psychiatric disorders, and to achieve total remission, not only a response in patients and to reduce the occurrence of adverse effects of neurotropic drugs. The main topics of the congress were depression, apathy, schizophrenia, PTSD, AD, panic disorders, GAD, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorders, alcoholism, bipolar disorders, eating disorders and suicide. The news were that chronic smoking has some similar effects like the effects of antidepressant in MDD, some new combinations of SSRIs with atypical antipsychotics in the treatment of depression, combinations of SSRI with olanzapine in the treatment of nonpsychotic but treatment resistant PTSD, and some potentially new antidepressants, like SPAs and CRF1 receptor antagonists. The congress focused on the treatment considerations in elderly, the adverse effects of psychotropic drugs, especially

effects on plasma lipids and plasma glucose, and cardiovascular effects of psychotropic drugs.

AN 2003:26534 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20110131>>
DN 139:143028
TI Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologicum (C.I.N.P.): XXIIId
congress: Montreal, Canada, 23-27 June 2002
AU Pivac, Nela; Muck-Seler, Dorotea
CS Can.
SO Psychiatria Danubina (2002), 14(3-4), 231-242
CODEN: PSYDEI; ISSN: 0353-5053
PB Medicinska Naklada

DT Journal; General Review
LA English

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI An open pilot study combining risperidone and a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor as initial antidepressant therapy
AB Background: Atypical antipsychotics such as risperidone or olanzapine have been reported to be effective when added to a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) in cases of depression in which treatment with an SSRI alone is not effective. It is possible that the combination of an SSRI and an atypical antipsychotic may be efficacious as an initial treatment for major depression.
Method: Thirty-six subjects who fulfilled DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for major depressive disorder were given fluvoxamine, 50 or 75 mg/day, with risperidone, 0.5 or 1 mg/day, at the start of treatment. The dose of fluvoxamine was increased to 100 or 150 mg/day on the fourth day of the treatment and maintained thereafter. Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D) scores were obtained at baseline and every week for 6 wk. Remission and response were defined, resp., as $\geq 75\%$ and 50%-74% reduction from baseline in HAM-D score. Results: Of 30 subjects who completed the 6-wk study, 23 (76%) achieved remission, 5 (17%) achieved response, and 2 (7%) were nonresponsive. Of the 6 patients who did not complete the study, 3 showed remission, 1 showed response, and 2 showed minimal or no response by the time of dropout. The reported adverse effects were mild, and none of the 36 subjects enrolled in the study manifested or reported extrapyramidal symptoms, nausea, or vomiting. Conclusion: The results suggest that the combination of risperidone and fluvoxamine from the beginning of antidepressant therapy enhances the therapeutic response rate in depression.

AN 2002:708135 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110131>>

DN 137:242083

TI An open pilot study combining risperidone and a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor as initial antidepressant therapy

AU Hirose, Shigehiro; Ashby, Charles R., Jr.

CS Center of Psychiatry and Neurology, Fukui Prefectural Hospital, Fukui, 910-0846, Japan

SO Journal of Clinical Psychiatry (2002), 63(8), 733-736
CODEN: JCLPDE; ISSN: 0160-6689

PB Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

OSC.G 41 THERE ARE 41 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (41 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI Olanzapine in the treatment of apathy in previously depressed participants maintained with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors: An open-label, flexible-dose study
AB We report a clin. trial of olanzapine in the treatment of prominent apathy in the absence of depression in patients on long-term treatment with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for nonpsychotic major depression. Participants were 21 men and women who met DSM-IV criteria for major depressive disorder in full remission (Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale [MADRS] score ≤ 12) who had been taking an SSRI for at least 3 mo.

Data are presented (last observation carried forward) based on 20 enrolled participants who completed at least 1 follow-up visit. Participants had significant symptoms of apathy, defined as a Clin. Global Impressions-Severity of Illness scale (CGI-S) score ≥ 3 , an Apathy Evaluation Scale (AES) score > 30 , and a MADRS item 8 (inability to feel) score ≥ 2 . Participants with a personal or family history of psychosis were excluded. Olanzapine was titrated in 2.5-mg increments at weekly intervals, until CGI-S score improved ≥ 2 points from baseline or ≥ 1 point with dose-limiting side effects, and participants continued in the protocol for 8 wk at a stable dose following this improvement. Improvement was clin. evident and demonstrable on all symptom assessments: AES (mean \pm SD change in score = -21.3 ± 8.7 ; $p < .0001$), CGI-S (-2.7 ± 0.9 ; $p < .0001$), MADRS (-5.6 ± 5.9 ; $p = .001$), and MADRS item 8 (-2.2 ± 1.4 ; $p < .0001$). The mean dose of olanzapine was 5.4 ± 2.8 mg/day. These preliminary data suggest that olanzapine may be effective in treating apathy syndrome in nonpsychotic patients taking SSRIs.

AN 2002:444056 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110131>>
DN 137:41656
TI Olanzapine in the treatment of apathy in previously depressed participants maintained with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors: An open-label, flexible-dose study
AU Marangell, Lauren B.; Johnson, Christopher R.; Kertz, Barbara; Zboyan, Holly A.; Martinez, James M.
CS Department of Psychiatry, One Baylor Plaza BCM 350, Houston, TX, 77030, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Psychiatry (2002), 63(5), 391-395
CODEN: JCLPDE; ISSN: 0160-6689
PB Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
OSC.G 8 THERE ARE 8 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (8 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
TI (+)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane, compositions thereof, and uses as an anti-depressant agent
AB The present invention relates to (+)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, compns. comprising (+)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and methods for treating or preventing depression in a patient comprising administering (+)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The (+)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is preferably substantially free of its corresponding (-)-enantiomer. The + isomer is obtained by HPLC resolution on a CHIRALPAK AD column. The + isomer has greater affinity for both norepinephrine and serotonin uptake sites in rat forebrain membranes than the \pm compound. The + isomer is administered along with a known antidepressant, anxiolytic, antipsychotic or antiobesity agent in treatment of various depression conditions including depression associated with anxiety, seizures, menopause, alcoholism, etc.
AN 2002:290820 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110131>>
DN 136:304102
TI (+)-1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane, compositions thereof, and uses as an anti-depressant agent
IN Lippa, Arnold Stan; Epstein, Joseph William
PA Dov Pharmaceutical, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 7 pp.

	CODEN: USXXAM				
DT	Patent				
LA	English				
FAN.CNT	4				
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6372919	B1	20020416	US 2001-758883	20010111 <--
	CA 2434616	A1	20020829	CA 2002-2434616	20020111 <--
	WO 2002066427	A2	20020829	WO 2002-US845	20020111 <--
	WO 2002066427	A3	20030313		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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	AU 2002251758	A1	20020904	AU 2002-251758	20020111 <--
	AU 2002251758	B2	20080103		
	EP 1349835	A2	20031008	EP 2002-720783	20020111 <--
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	HU 2003002613	A2	20031128	HU 2003-2613	20020111 <--
	HU 2003002613	A3	20070928		
	BR 2002006434	A	20031230	BR 2002-6434	20020111 <--
	CN 1496349	A	20040512	CN 2002-806351	20020111 <--
	ZA 2003005440	A	20040715	ZA 2003-5440	20020111 <--
	JP 2005500983	T	20050113	JP 2002-565944	20020111 <--
	NZ 527101	A	20050826	NZ 2002-527101	20020111 <--
	RU 2294926	C2	20070310	RU 2003-124649	20020111 <--
	CN 101461804	A	20090624	CN 2008-10185945	20020111 <--
	IL 156889	A	20101230	IL 2002-156889	20020111 <--
	NO 2003003165	A	20030904	NO 2003-3165	20030710 <--
	NO 325709	B1	20080707		
	MX 2003006210	A	20041015	MX 2003-6210	20030711 <--
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	IN 229614	A1	20090327		
	US 20040132797	A1	20040708	US 2004-466457	20040210 <--
	US 7098229	B2	20060829		
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	CN 2002-806351	A3	20020111	<--	
	JP 2002-565944	A3	20020111	<--	
	WO 2002-US845	W	20020111	<--	

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

OSC.G 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN
 TI Combination therapy of atypical antipsychotics and serotonin reuptake inhibitors for treatment of bipolar disorders
 AB The invention provides methods and compns. for the treatment of bipolar disorder, bipolar depression or unipolar depression, all with or without psychotic features. This method employs a compound having activity as an atypical antipsychotic in combination with an effective amount of a second compound selected from the group consisting of a serotonin reuptake inhibitor, an anticonvulsant and lithium. Pharmaceutical

formulations of combination of drugs of the invention are presented. E.g., hard gelatin capsules were prepared containing olanzapine 25 mg, fluoxetine-HCl 20 mg, starch 150 mg, and Mg stearate 10 mg. In a double blind trial in patients diagnosed with treatment-resistant major depression, the administration of fluoxetine plus olanzapine (20-60 mg/day and 5-20 mg/day, resp.) resulted in a greater improvement on the HAMD-21 score than either of the monotherapy.

AN 1999:783941 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110131>>

DN 132:9033

TI Combination therapy of atypical antipsychotics and serotonin reuptake inhibitors for treatment of bipolar disorders

IN Tollefson, Gary Dennis

PA Eli Lilly and Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9962522	A1	19991209	WO 1999-US11314	19990521 <--
	W: AE, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2332408	A1	19991209	CA 1999-2332408	19990521 <--
	AU 9940088	A	19991220	AU 1999-40088	19990521 <--
	AU 756468	B2	20030116		
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	EP 966967	A3	20000531		
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	BR 9911068	A	20010206	BR 1999-11068	19990521 <--
	TR 2000003525	T2	20010420	TR 2000-3525	19990521 <--
	CN 1302207	A	20010704	CN 1999-806479	19990521 <--
	HU 2001002511	A2	20011128	HU 2001-2511	19990521 <--
	JP 2002516864	T	20020611	JP 2000-551778	19990521 <--
	NZ 507981	A	20031031	NZ 1999-507981	19990521 <--
	MX 2000011354	A	20010419	MX 2000-11354	20001117 <--
	HR 2000000798	A2	20011031	HR 2000-798	20001120 <--
	NO 2000005884	A	20010124	NO 2000-5884	20001121 <--
	ZA 2000006817	A	20020221	ZA 2000-6817	20001121 <--
	US 20030027817	A1	20030206	US 2002-165850	20020607 <--
PRAI	US 1998-87126P	P	19980529	<--	
	WO 1999-US11314	W	19990521	<--	
	US 2000-700446	B1	20001109	<--	

OSC.G 12 THERE ARE 12 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (12 CITINGS)

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2011 ACS on STN

TI Risperidone augmentation of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors in major depression

AB Background: At low doses, risperidone acts as a 5-HT2 antagonist. Preclin. data suggest 5-HT2 antagonists may enhance the action of serotonin. This report examines the clin. use of risperidone to augment selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) antidepressants in patients who have not responded to SSRI therapy. Method: In 8 patients

with major depressive disorder without psychotic features (DSM-IV) who had not responded to an SSRI, risperidone was added to the ongoing SSRI treatment. Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression scores were obtained before and after the addition of risperidone. Results: These 8 patients remitted within 1 wk of the addition of risperidone. Risperidone also appeared to have beneficial effects on sleep disturbance and sexual dysfunction. Conclusion: Risperidone may be a useful adjunct to SSRIs in the treatment of depression.

AN 1999:293784 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20110131>>
DN 130:332801
TI Risperidone augmentation of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors in major depression
AU Ostroff, Robert B.; Nelson, J. Craig
CS Spectrum Psychiatric Group, P.C., Hamden, Conn., Hamden, CT, 06518, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Psychiatry (1999), 60(4), 256-259
CODEN: JCLPDE; ISSN: 0160-6689
PB Physicians Postgraduate Press, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
OSC.G 103 THERE ARE 103 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (103 CITINGS)
RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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735103 INITIAL
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(FIRST(W)LINE)

15 NAIEVE

L10 820011 INITIAL OR IMMEDIATE OR (FIRST LINE) OR NAIEVE

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735103 INITIAL
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4009308 PRY<2003

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